CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1858. NUMBER 133.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1858.

Father Chiniquy's Lecture.

There was a very slim audience last night to hear Father Chiniquy's lecture—perhaps less than one hundred, all told. The Douglasites treated him very shabbily, considering the immense majority his parishioners polled for them. That was the unkindest cut of all. It was their duty to have filled the hall, in consideration of the services he and his flock performed for them. It was requiring more from the Republicans than human nature is apt to give, to fill with money the hand that smote them. Still nearly all of the moiety he received, we observed, was contributed by Republicans.

The lecture was quite entertaining, and was received with frequent marks of approbation. He narrated the origin, progress, and present state of his quarrel with the Catholic Bishops; how he had frequently made submission to them, and the persecutions they had heaped upon him. He concluded his remarks by declaring, that hereafter his flock would take the Scriptures as their guide and rule of faith; and if that was called Protestantism, then he and they were called Protestants. (Applause.) After the lecture was concluded, a collection was taken up for the aid of his congregation at St. Anne, Kankakee county.

The Pastoral Aid Society—The Secretary's Letter.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The letter of the Secretary of the Pastoral Aid Society published in your paper yesterday, defends the new organization on the ground that the contributions through the old Board "would not go towards the spread of sound doctrine and the simple truth as it is Jesus."

Now, Messrs. Editors, it is just such unchristian assumptions as this which makes the new Society so obnoxious to most Episcopalians. The Secretary is but a young man, and lately came into the diocese, and is it becoming in him to say that Bishop Whitehouse, Dr. Chase, Dr, Sreng and Dr. Dresser, who constitute the old Board, do not desire "the spread of the truth as it is in Jesus?" Is it charitable or kind that such men as Rev. Mr. Warner of Peru, Rev. Mr. Goodale of Geneseo, Rev. Mr. Tuttle of Belvidere, Rev. Mr. Benson of Farmington, and Rev. Mr. Waterbury of Elgin, and others like them, as true and noble-hearted workers for Christ as there are in the country, should be stigmatized as not trustworthy on account of "Tractarian and semi-Romish errors."

It is because of just such unbrotherly insinuations and false allegations that so many Episcopalians look with disfavor upon this new Society, and not because it is "voluntary" or "independent." We do not think that it is right for four or five clergymen lately removed here from Ohio, to cast such unjust suspicion upon their Bishop, the Standing Committe, and the whole Board of Diocesan Missionaries.

Most of these noble workmen were laboring for Christ as early as March before the Secretary of the P. A. Society was born, and we do think that he assumes a great deal in saying that they do not proclaim "the truth as it is in Jesus." This noble band of missionaries are working for very small stipends—they are not beneficiaries of rich churches, receiving hundreds of dollars a year for their services, but modest, unpretending, hard working men, who have but the smallest pittance, and are in danger of having this pittance purified by unjust attacks upon their Christianity.

We have, Messrs. Editors, no fondness for newspaper controversy, but we could not stand by and see the whole diocese attacked by five or six clergymen who have been here but a little while and whose sympathies and interests are foreign to the diocese. ILLINOIS.

Our Catholic Irish Paupers—No. 3.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Argument for the restoration of the Irish poor to the eleemosynary care of the Church, might be multiplied *ad infinitum*; but this were a useless waste of words, since the Church herself, and most others concerned, so much desire it, and the immense physical and moral effects would be so obvious. Our social relations and intercourse with this class of persons would be vastly improved by the measure. What the Church lacks—if indeed an institution of such vast resources can lack means for relieving her own poor—would be readier made up by Protestants, and placed at her disposal, instead of being drizzled out in the usual uncertain, haphazard manner among a clamorous multitude, of whom the donors and almoners know little or nothing. The pastors and their assistants know, or ought to know, their own flocks; and the well-appointed bands of priests, brothers and sisters of charity, can certainly do this business with vastly more satisfaction to themselves and everybody else, than we can.

The protection and support of the poor are of divine appointment. Provisions for them are everywhere interwoven with the Hebrew law. The poor were the care of the Hebrew Church through all its vicissitudes; and they are so to this day among the descendants of God's ancient chosen people. Even the little handful of Israelites in this city raise annually two or three thousand dollars for the relief of their poor, and do not shame our Christian poor-houses or our other public or private charities. This noble and worthy of imitation—they would not feel flattered, were I so say it is *Christian!*

The Author of our being did not design that his wonderful workmanship—" the temple of the Holy Spirit," should be treated like a host for the shambles, or like the worn out animal sent abroad for promiscuous grazing, or in such forage as the poor creatures may chance to find. God has "set the solitary in families," appointed charities for the well-being of the whole man, body as well as soul; and that organization called a "fraternity," a Church or a Christian organization, and yet cares not for the welfare of the *bodies* of its members, is a vile mockery, and deserves the execration of every rational and humane being. What would be said of a Christian organization, and yet cares not for the *souls* of the poor? What would be said of a Church that had all of the principal Religious Orders, but not those of Mercy and Charity? Why, that it was a prophet of God, the Savior of the World, or the Apostles have said, had either been personally present at a New England country sale of paupers to the lowest bidder?

The poor were not sent, or permitted, as a curse, but rather as a blessing. Blessings were promised and bestowed upon the Israelitish Church, according to their good or bad treatment of their own poor. It was "thy poor," not the poor of somebody else, that were to be provided for.

Under the Christian dispensation, a change in the mode of administering alms became necessary. Did the first Church send her poor to the great large—not Hebrew, Romans, or other dwellers at Jerusalem? Did the Holy Apostles in their high vocation, trouble themselves about this matter? "The twelve," not willing to leave the Word of God and serve tables, requested the multitude of the disciples to elect seven men of reputed honesty, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, to take charge of this business in the Church. The choice was made, and these officers were inaugurated in the most solemn manner, indicating the sacredness of their trust and its weighty responsibility. The Master Stephen was the Chairman of this Board! How does this compare with our modern organizations for the oversight of the poor! What would the Apostles think in view of this degeneracy! In the nineteenth century the poor of the Church are cast out upon the cold charities of strangers. Situated as they are! Catholic or Protestant, shame upon such degradation of God's poor, such trampling upon a divine institution, such sacrilege upon God's holy temple—the human system! your own spiritual brethren!

But I will guarantee that the Hebrews, Mahomedans if there are any among our Union-loving, Universalists, and Swedesborgians, will not only take the entire care of their own poor, but contribute liberally, if need require, to the Catholic Church, to aid her in this matter. I cannot think that the four or five denominations among us, usually called Evangelical, will do less. This accomplished, we all breathe deeper and freer. Streets begging would be almost unknown; our eyes and ears would cease to be greeted with frequent sights and sounds of distress. We should have *system* in our charitable ministrations.

The moderate minority of poor having no masters nor church connections—made up mostly of strangers, infidels and other isolated persons, could easily be provided for by some general system, in which all humane persons could unite.

This is the *third* plan that I have advocated through the columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, within six months, for the protection and relief of the poor. My only aim, in all cases, has been their "improvement with respect to their moral and physical condition."

Now, let some wiser man present a better plan than either of these, and I will gladly do all I can for its furtherance.

W. H. HADLEY.

Three Men Convicted of Robbing a Railroad Car.

GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 2, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Philo Helmer, Harlow Helmer, and young Kruse were tried last week in the Kane County Circuit Court, Hon. J. G. Wilson presiding, for breaking into a car on the Chicago, Aurora & Burlington Railroad, at Aurora, in July last, and stealing trunks. The company had been for some time suffering by similar depredations and employed Pinkerton & Co. to ferret out the thieves. A party of detectives were accordingly dispatched to Aurora to be concealed in case of seeing the villains, and they were caught in the act of entering the car about 3 o'clock in the morning, and taking out trunks filled with clothing. The prisoners were convicted. The two former have previously served a term at Alton. Yours, &c., G.

A Night Asylum for the Poor.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

During the year which has all but closed upon us, we have witnessed the commencement and completion of many beautiful and useful structures, devoted to religious and commercial purposes, and we have admired the true spirit of emulation which appeared to exist amongst the building community, in the style and architecture displayed, and yet amidst all this enterprise and expense, the pressing wants of the poor of our city had been entirely forgotten. Grim Winter has again paid us his annual visit, and the universal cry of "hard times" greet him on every hand. There are hundreds of families in our midst at the present time, in a state of utter destitution. Their cupboards are empty, their hearths are cold and cheerless, and poverty and want plainly depicted in their every face, and it is high time that the aristocracy and "well-to do" of Chicago be doing something towards alleviating and assisting the distressed poor. I would suggest the propriety of establishments, being organized for the distribution of warm soup and bread, and the owners of countless piles of cord wood, actually rotting on our wharves, be induced to bestow a little wood to the poor "gratis," or sell it to meet the "times." There are also the homeless

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1858.

"Relations" of the Jesuits.

Among the most rare and precious historical documents of America, and of the Northwest, are the famed "Relations" of the early Jesuit missionaries—the pioneers of western discovery and settlement. The original publications, over forty in number, have long been out of print. Not a single collection, entire, exists on the continent of America, and single volumes have brought incredible prices.

The liberality of the Canadian Government has, at length, placed these important works before the American public, in an admirable reprint, in three volumes, royal octavo, executed at Quebec the present year. The event is one of sufficient interest to justify a public announcement; and it will be warmly greeted by every student in American history. The government of Canada could confer upon the people of North America no more worthy or honorable proof of its enlightened and liberal spirit, unless we might except the publication of its extensive and beautifully arranged collections and manuscript documents, relating to the early history of New France, which will unquestionably follow at no distant day.

The pains with which the present publications of the "Relations" has been achieved, will be better understood when it is stated, that, in order to secure the collection complete required for the present publication, it was found necessary to have several numbers of the Relations transcribed by hand from the originals in Paris. Fortunately, in the preliminary, as well as subsequent labor involved in the projection and issue of such a work, the people of Canada have been favored with the experience of the honored and learned President of the Historical Society at Quebec, Mr. G. B. Faribault, to whom much of the credit of this publication is due.

It is matter of congratulation to our community, that the rich stores of historical material, relating to the Northwest, in the possession of the people of Canada, are fast becoming available to the public. The spirit of enquiry into our early history is already active. The inhabitants of the Northwest, and of Illinois, owe a debt of historical justice to the people of France, so early and so long distinguished for their brave and persistent, though in the end unsuccessful, efforts to colonize the vast inland regions of North America. Their traces are yet left among us, in the often expressive names they have given to our lakes, streams, headlands and settlements; and to the adventurous spirit of the hardy *voyager* and *courier de bois*, as well as the devoted missionaries, why have penetrated into the remote wilds of our continent, we are indebted for the first knowledge of the rich territories now covered with the institutions of our modern civilization. Let us give honor to whom honor is due.

The valuable publication we have noticed above, is now to be seen, in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society, which has been favored with a copy, through the liberality of the Canadian Government.

A Mob in the Jury Box.

The Grand Jury summoned to attend to U. S. Circuit Court at Columbia, South Carolina, have refused to find a bill of indictment against the crew of the captured slaver *Echo*, and a motion has been made for their discharge. In the arguing of this motion the constitutionality of the law of Congress declaring the Slave Trade to be piracy, will come up for examination. Our readers who remember the facts of this case will regard the action of this chivalric jurywith astonishment. The proof before the public is clear as to the guilt of the accused. The requirements of the law are plain and explicit; and in a community not thoroughly debauched by the heresy which has latterly become popular in the South, there is little doubt that a speedy trial and condemnation would have been had. But where there is found a public sentiment, a democratic and Christian institution, and where the indefinite extension of Slavery is felt to be a paramount political duty, it is in vain to hope that the offence involved in stealing a few hundred human beings from their native land, and condemning them to a life of unrequited toil and an early death, can be dealt with as the law demands. In fact, in all the South, when this matter of Slavery is touched, the atheism which has seized hold of the men who give direction to public opinion—who control legislation and the courts—becomes so painfully apparent, that we must cease to expect that the provisions of the Constitution or the laws of Congress can hereafter be enforced. But for the fear of those who pursue it, that they may be taken for trial to some of our Northern ports, where Sham Democracy has not done its allotted work, or that they may be captured by the cruisers of some foreign power, the Slave Trade might now be decared re-opened. Whose offenders lose their fear of the penalties which the law provides for their offences, they cease to care for the law to which they are attached. In all the South the enactment which forbids the Slave Trade is a dead letter. Southern mobs, misnamed juries, will see to it that its sting is taken out.

We have now but to wait the action of a few of the Southern legislatures that are proposing the legalization of the African apprentice system, upon the model devised by that excellent Democrat, Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France, and then we may declare that the ocean trade in human flesh and blood is once more in full blast. The plea of State sovereignty which may be set up to justify new importations of black labor, will add to the courage of Southern juries, and we shall have crimes of omission and commission to attribute to them, which would make Taney dance for joy, or Jeffreys laugh in his dishonored grave. This is an age of progress, indeed.

Bogus Indiana Senators.

Those of our cotemporaries who hold that it is not in the power of the United States Senate to go behind their action in the case of Bright and Fitch, the bogus Senators, are imperfectly acquainted with the facts of their admission. It is true that have their seats by the Senate's vote; but it is also true that that vote was not deemed final and conclusive. On the last day of the late session the Senate adopted a resolution directing its Judiciary Committee to report at the next session whether further legislation on the subject of the Indiana Senatorial election case is necessary. This plainly leaves the whole subject open for review and consideration, and we think it is clear that the door is pointed out through which these usurpers may be ejected. At any rate, we trust that our party friends in Indiana will not step until they have thrown upon the Senate the responsibility of nullifying by illegal and unconstitutional methods the will of a sovereign State. They owe it to themselves to do whatever they can to avoid the consequences of the outrage of which the Senate was guilty.

Chicago Sun Journal.

The Ohio *State Journal* has passed into the hands of Cooke & Miller, booksellers, of Columbus, O. It has received a new and beautiful dress, publishes more matter, exhibits more editorial force on its columns, and in every respect has been improved. It looks as well, mechanically, as when Charles Scott or Gale ely was its publisher. Peculiarly the *Journal* has been a lasting concern for many years; but it is in strong hands now, and may become profitable under its new management.

DEATH OF AN ASSOCIATE OF JOHN WESLEY.—A London journal makes the announcement of the death of Rev. Rev. John Hutchings, "the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and last survivor of the helpers of John Wesley. He died on the 5th of November. He was in the 71st year of his ministry, and would have been 93 years old, had he lived only three weeks longer. With him has died the last of that noble band of men, sent out to preach by the late John Wesley. His last public service he conducted at Sheffield, a fortnight since, when he lectured on the "Early Methodists." At the time of his death, large handbills were announcing him to conduct six services in this Chapel, on the anniversary of his birth (Sunday), and on the morrow 150 special public services a year, during the last three years, collected many hundred pounds for chapels and other funds.

Who are the Bolters?

It is all very well for the Douglasites in this State to assume to be *the* Democratic party, and to denounce the President and his adherents as bolters. But at Washington Mr. Douglas will find himself in a woful minority. More than nine-tenths of the Democratic members of Congress are with the Administration. They will control the canvass, they will determine the course of legislation, they will wield the patronage of Congress, they will be omnipotent with the President —and more than all this, they will denounce as bolters Mr. Douglas and his little handful of adherents. It is freely given out by those who claim to have been behind the scenes, that Mr. Douglas will not be recognized as a Democrat—that he will be excluded from all Democratic caucuses—that he will be treated as an alien and an enemy to the Democratic party, at least until he shall have made ample restitution for his past sins against it. It is furthermore said that one reason why Mr. Douglas has determined not to be in his seat until after the meeting of the Illinois Legislature, is that he may avoid the scandal of such treatment, fearing its effects upon his re-election. We do not know how much or how little truth there is in all this, but we shall not be greatly surprised if it be determined during the present winter whether the "bolters" at Washington or the "bolters" in Illinois constitute the Democratic party.

Progress of the State Assumption Scheme in Wisconsin.

As our readers know, there is a movement on foot, in Wisconsin, to so change the State constitution that the State may assume the payment of about seven millions of dollars of bonds issued by certain railroad companies, secured by countless mortgages on farms lying along the routes which these roads purchase. The movement now begins to assume shape and proportions; and those who are urging it express great confidence that when submitted to a vote of the people it will be approved. In pursuance of their plans, a second meeting of leading citizens from various parts of the State was held at the Newhall House, in Milwaukee, on the 1st inst., and after the passage of a series of resolutions fn which the justice, expediency and necessity of their policy were affirmed, the following Memorial was drawn up for signatures of all who are willing to come to the relief of the farmers whose possessions are threatened.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, in Legislature assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Wisconsin, would respectfully represent that in years past, many of the citizens of the State have been induced to mortgage their homesteads in the aid of the various railroads then constructing: and in like manner many of the cities, towns and counties have, in pursuance of the laws of the State, issued municipal bonds and loaned the same to these roads, they understanding to protect and pay the interest accruing on the same. That the citizens and municipalities were moved thereto by the pressing necessity for these improvements, so important and indispensable for the development of the resources of the State, and from the inability of these great enterprises to make progress without such aid, and especially as the State could not render assistance on account of Constitutional prohibitions.

And further, your memorialists would respectfully represent that, relying full faith that said roads would be able to protect and pay in pursuance of their agreements, the interest accruing on said mortgages and bonds, they have been induced to assume vastly beyond the ability of the people to make good, should it be required of them immediately, as it is apparent it must be, from the financial condition of the roads, in a failing from the depression of business and partial failure of the crops.

In such event your memorialists desire to make appeal to the Commonwealth at large, who have reaped the benefits resulting from these great improvements equally with the individuals and municipalities who settled their homes and faith in their construction.

Your memorialists further represent that without assistance from the Commonwealth, at the interposition of the State credit, so as to reduce the high rate of interest now accruing, and afford time for the ultimate redemption of these debts, there is believed to be no escape from the loss and dishonor of practical repudiation. Without such aid, it must result as the inevitable necessity.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the necessary measures be taken to submit to the people of the State such alterations in the Constitution as will appear to the desired relief, should there in their wisdom deem it proper and expedient; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The campaign may now be declared open; and a lively one it promises to be. It is a fight in which we have no concern, and in which we do not propose to meddle, unless its present aspect shall be changed by some new development which may hereafter appear. But in common with others who will be curious to see the uses to which the law-making power may be put, we shall look with interest for the result.

A Buffalo Opinion of Wheat Inspection in Chicago.

[From the Buffalo Republic.]

So many delusive hopes have been held out to the shippers and grain dealers of this and other eastern ports during the season now drawing to a close, by the frequent spasmodic efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade to establish some regular and correct system of inspection and proper gradation of the cereals derived from that great collection depot of breadstuffs, that we doubt whether they can be cheered now by any seeming but prospect of a real reform in the season to come. How many times we have had statements of meetings, in which the vexed merchants of the Upper Queen City have excitedly discussed the waning reputation of their staple commodities, and the stigma of reproach which the carelessness or dishonesty of their warehousemen, inspectors, and unscrupulous members of their own body, had brought upon the city! And upon each of these occasions of awakening to the dangers which threatened their interests and honors, some new system has been offered, and new measures introduced, which it was promised should regulate the disorder, and bring rightly adjusted to, furnish reliable standards of equality, upon which buyers and shipmasters might repose implicit confidence.

Cheered by such promises, these parties have engaged in speculations and ventures with new spirit; only, alas! to find themselves deluded by unmeaning terms, the significance of which might not be discovered, except by the losing ones, who, in Chicago, perform the baptismal service upon cargoes and bins of the spring. nown cereal. "No Chib," "No. 1," "No. 2," "Rejected," and such like distinctive appellations, they found to be altogether mythical, or at least seemingly so, to their benighted understandings. Their eyes they found incapable of discerning the nicely drawn lines by which the several grades were divided by the metaphysically acute inspectors of the Chicago market. To their blinded senses, the high and the low appeared most frequently so exactly alike, that they could have sworn them twins of the same crop, rather. Together in the same threshing machine. "No. 1" carried no cleaner face, or more comely and well-fed appearance, than his "Rejected" and despised brother; nor did he give evidence of a higher origin, or more healthy organization. A moderately lengthy voyage insured his prostration by scurvy—or "heat," in the technical language of wheat diseases—as certainly as his more delicate and diseased kindred.

In fact, they found themselves deluded by the fair resolutions of the Chicago people, and suffered the same loss and disappointment which had before disgusted them with seeking cargoes and filling orders in that market.

Such delusions, we remarked, have nearly sickened them of hoping, and we doubt if they can derive much encouragement from any further promises or preparations. But if they can, we would inform them that the Chicago Board of Trade have held another meeting upon the subject; have listened to an aggravating and exasperating report upon their own failures, and have resolved anew to take decided steps towards remedying the evil and restoring the lost reputation of the grain market.

Lord Lyttleton to Mr. Morphy.

Lord Lyttleton has addressed a letter to Mr. Morphy, from which we make the following extract:

Your letter has but one professed object; that we should declare that it is not your fault that the match between yourself and Mr. Staunton has not taken place. To this the reply might be made in two words. I cannot conceive it possible that any one should impute that failure to you; but as I aware that any one has done so. But in the circumstances I shall, perhaps, not be blamed, if I go somewhat further into the matter. In the general circumstances of the case, I conceive that Mr. Staunton was quite justified in declining the match. For it is understood that he has for years been engaged in a work which must, whatever arrangements might be made, greatly interfere with his entering into a match which required a player of the highest force and in constant practice, and on far the failure of the match is the less to be regretted.

But as I am aware of the correctness of his recent statement, that the time hardly necessary for the match itself could not be spared, without serious loss to himself, but I cannot but think that in fairness and consideration for others, Mr. Staunton might have told you of this before he did. I know no reason why he might not have done so earlier; and informed you of it in answer to your first letter from me. Had he done so, it seems to me plain, both as to the interests of the tournament and to myself, and as to all the other communications which have passed between Staunton you were very reason to suppose that you would be ready to play the match within a few days of the time originally fixed for it. I am not aware, indeed, (for I have not confessed having been the cause of your loss in such a state that she can neither be called to life, it would, no doubt, make the loss only accelerated by a careful examination.) but it appears to me that there is no motive for deception, and that you are being cruelly paced by Staunton, (supposing, and certainly not writing that there should have come some flaw in the very acknowledgment by which in causing considerable delay to the tournament and the neighborhood.

The Farm and Garden.

A Trip to the Wabash—What the Express Companies Bring Labor—Valuable Carriage Timbers—Great Western Railroad—Illinois Central—A Hint to Canal Committees—A Man to Board Chicago Warehouse Men about Corn—Thaxter—Winter Wheat—Items.

WEST URBANA, Dec. 1, 1858.

Yesterday we returned from a short visit to our neighbors on the Wabash at Attica. Every time we pass over one of our Illinois roads, we are struck with the rapid development of every thing that pays tribute to it, in fact the more the country pays the road the better it pays the people that use it. The Great Western Railroad of Illinois, which commences at Naples, a small river town on the Illinois, passes through Jacksonville, Springfield, Decatur and Danville, towns of some little note when the road was first constructed, but having no business of any amount with each other, and representing a line of country one hundred and seventy miles in extent, the spaces between these villages was composed of extensive prairies which it was supposed would never be put under the plow, but no sooner had the iron horse been put on the track than a line of small villages sprung up at short distances on the wide sweep of prairie, and the first named places became cities of no small importance. The Toledo and Wabash Road met the Great Western at the State line, and now not only the new made cities and towns have commerce with each other, but our Hoosier neighbors come in for a share. At all points between Urbana, Bement and Attica, you will see "Attica flour" for sale, and wheat or cash taken in exchange, Attica wagons and plows, Attica whisky, and Illinois hogs go to the Attica slaughter houses. This species of trade of course cannot last, manufacturing will soon be added to these villages, for unless they have other and more valuable attractions than simply as a place of barter they cannot thrive or add much to their present population. Then the Wabash timber will prove valuable, for it is without doubt the best in the West. We looked over a large assortment cut into waggon stuff, and could not find a worm hole however small. For carriages it is not inferior to the eastern timber, and if it was prepared for market for this purpose would soon be sought for, not only for its value but cheapness. The connections of this road with the Illinois Central have not been as close as desirable for passengers visiting Springfield, and hence the trade this way has fallen off, but the winter time table which is now in operation, has been made with a view to this travel, and those taking the evening train at Chicago will arrive at Tolona at six next morning and meet the train for Springfield without any delay; by taking the morning train at Chicago one would arrive at Tolona at six P. M., and would have to lie over until the next morning, and would gain nothing unless they had business to transact at this point. The Doane House at Urbana, and the Marion House at Tolona, are both a credit to the road and give the traveler a good idea of the ability of the country to sustain animal life. As both of these hotels are kept in good order and with the very best of hotel accommodation, this will be found a pleasant and expeditious route to our State Capital the coming session of the Legislature.

We have made some inquiry in relation to the direction farm products along the line of the Great Western are taking, and learn that about two-thirds of the live stock goes directly East, via Toledo, the remaining third to Chicago over the Illinois Central. One-fourth of the grain takes the same route to Chicago, while the remainder goes east via Toledo, and south via the Illinois River. Grain is carried to Toledo from Tolona as follows: Wheat, 12 cents per bushel; Corn, 14 cents per bushel. These cars bring return freights of lumber at $5.29 per m. Freights from Toledo to Tolona are as follows: 1st class 65 cents per 100 lbs; 2d class 55 do; 3d class 42 do.; 4th class 34 do.

In such event your memorialists desire to make appeal to the Commonwealth at large, who have reaped the benefits resulting from these great improvements equally with the individuals and municipalities who settled their homes and faith in their construction.

Your memorialists further represent that without assistance from the Commonwealth, at the interposition of the State credit, so as to reduce the high rate of interest now accruing, and afford time for the ultimate redemption of these debts, there is believed to be no escape from the loss and dishonor of practical repudiation. Without such aid, it must result as the inevitable necessity.

Your memorialists therefore pray, that the necessary measures be taken to submit to the people of the State such alterations in the Constitution as will appear to the desired relief, should there in their wisdom deem it proper and expedient; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The campaign may now be declared open; and a lively one it promises to be. It is a fight in which we have no concern, and in which we do not propose to meddle, unless its present aspect shall be changed by some new development which may hereafter appear. But in common with others who will be curious to see the uses to which the law-making power may be put, we shall look with interest for the result.

A Buffalo Opinion of Wheat Inspection in Chicago.

[From the Buffalo Republic.]

So many delusive hopes have been held out to the shippers and grain dealers of this and other eastern ports during the season now drawing to a close, by the frequent spasmodic efforts of the Chicago Board of Trade to establish some regular and correct system of inspection and proper gradation of the cereals derived from that great collection depot of breadstuffs, that we doubt whether they can be cheered now by any seeming but prospect of a real reform in the season to come. How many times we have had statements of meetings, in which the vexed merchants of the Upper Queen City have excitedly discussed the waning reputation of their staple commodities, and the stigma of reproach which the carelessness or dishonesty of their warehousemen, inspectors, and unscrupulous members of their own body, had brought upon the city! And upon each of these occasions of awakening to the dangers which threatened their interests and honors, some new system has been offered, and new measures introduced, which it was promised should regulate the disorder, and bring rightly adjusted to, furnish reliable standards of equality, upon which buyers and shipmasters might repose implicit confidence.

Cheered by such promises, these parties have engaged in speculations and ventures with new spirit; only, alas! to find themselves deluded by unmeaning terms, the significance of which might not be discovered, except by the losing ones, who, in Chicago, perform the baptismal service upon cargoes and bins of the spring. nown cereal. "No Chib," "No. 1," "No. 2," "Rejected," and such like distinctive appellations, they found to be altogether mythical, or at least seemingly so, to their benighted understandings. Their eyes they found incapable of discerning the nicely drawn lines by which the several grades were divided by the metaphysically acute inspectors of the Chicago market. To their blinded senses, the high and the low appeared most frequently so exactly alike, that they could have sworn them twins of the same crop, rather. Together in the same threshing machine. "No. 1" carried no cleaner face, or more comely and well-fed appearance, than his "Rejected" and despised brother; nor did he give evidence of a higher origin, or more healthy organization. A moderately lengthy voyage insured his prostration by scurvy—or "heat," in the technical language of wheat diseases—as certainly as his more delicate and diseased kindred.

In fact, they found themselves deluded by the fair resolutions of the Chicago people, and suffered the same loss and disappointment which had before disgusted them with seeking cargoes and filling orders in that market.

Such delusions, we remarked, have nearly sickened them of hoping, and we doubt if they can derive much encouragement from any further promises or preparations. But if they can, we would inform them that the Chicago Board of Trade have held another meeting upon the subject; have listened to an aggravating and exasperating report upon their own failures, and have resolved anew to take decided steps towards remedying the evil and restoring the lost reputation of the grain market.

Lord Lyttleton to Mr. Morphy.

Lord Lyttleton has addressed a letter to Mr. Morphy, from which we make the following extract:

Your letter has but one professed object; that we should declare that it is not your fault that the match between yourself and Mr. Staunton has not taken place. To this the reply might be made in two words. I cannot conceive it possible that any one should impute that failure to you; but I aware that any one has done so. But in the circumstances I shall, perhaps, not be blamed, if I go somewhat further into the matter. In the general circumstances of the case, I conceive that Mr. Staunton was quite justified in declining the match. For it is understood that he has for years been engaged in a work which must, whatever arrangements might be made, greatly interfere with his entering into a match which required a player of the highest force and in constant practice, and on far the failure of the match is the less to be regretted.

But as I am aware of the correctness of his recent statement, that the time hardly necessary for the match itself could not be spared, without serious loss to himself, but I cannot but think that in fairness and consideration for others, Mr. Staunton might have told you of this before he did. I know no reason why he might not have done so earlier; and informed you of it in answer to your first letter from me. Had he done so, it seems to me plain, both as to the interests of the tournament and to myself, and as to all the other communications which have passed between Staunton you were very reason to suppose that you would be ready to play the match within a few days of the time originally fixed for it. I am not aware, indeed, (for I have not confessed having been the cause of your loss in such a state that she can neither be called to life, it would, no doubt, make the loss only accelerated by a careful examination.) but it appears to me that there is no motive for deception, and that you are being cruelly paced by Staunton, (supposing, and certainly not writing that there should have come some flaw in the very acknowledgment by which in causing considerable delay to the tournament and the neighborhood.

Fashionable Intelligence.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20th.

PARISIENNE FOR DECEMBER.

A heavy snow storm has fairly inaugurated winter ahead of the almanac, and to judge by he state of the thermometer for the past few weeks, the first of December seems decidedly behind time. Cold winter has indeed set in early this season, accompanied by long unpleasant storms, and at this date when at times the warm halo of the Indian summer still lingered upon leaf and flower. New York is already clad in her winter robes, the parks bare, stark and covered with a thick grey mist, and the mourning habiliments which the snow put on, in falling to the earth.

Notwithstanding the unpromising appearance of the exterior, interiorly we are gay enough. The opera has commenced the campaign brilliantly, and our wealthy leaders in the fashionable world seem determined to follow up the train so splendidly laid and at the same time make up for the economy and deprivations of last season. Balls, both private and public are commencing very early and promise to be both numerous and brilliant. Over thirty cards are out for the month of December, over twenty of which are under "Brown's" superintendance, a sufficient proof of the extent and magnificence of the entertainments.

A number of private *soirees* have been given during the past two weeks, by a lady in Lexington avenue, for the benefit of the Mount Verson Fund. The price of the tickets was unlimited, and the amusements consists of acting charsters, *tableaux vivants* and scenes from operas, all of which are executed with force, skill and spirit, by some of the youthful and talanted members of New York aristocracy. Many of the scenes of the tableaux are taken from Moore's Lalla Rookh, which affords an infinite variety of poetic groupings, and lively, becoming costume.

Tabieux, private theatricals, etc., are expected to be rage this season, charity concerts having about died a natural death. The fashionable charity of the season moreover, is the Mount Vernon Fund, and every lady wants a "novelty" as an attraction. At a large birthday party which came off a few evenings since, after the performance of a play, a gentleman rose and declaimed that speech of Katherine's from the "Taming of the Shrew," commencing with that part of it—

"I am ashamed that women are so simple
To offer war where they should kneel for peace:
Or seek for rule supremacy, and sovereignty,
When they are bound to serve, love and obey."

This aroused the indignation of the ladies present, one of whom made an impromptu answer, which was a mixture of prose, poetry, blank verse, very funny and to the point, and which turned the laugh quite on the other side of the house.

The private entertainments come in very well to fill up the hiatus which will be formed by the departure of the opera company. The season has been peculiarly marked by its exceedingly brilliance and enthusiam and its short duration. Every promise made by Mr. Ullmann at the commencement has been kept, a succession of the finest works of the greatest masters have been produced, in the most imposing style, and the little diamond star of the constellation flashes with greater radiance at the end, than it did at the beginning. Indeed we are only just now beginning to acknowledge and appreciate the exquisite genius of Piccolomini in public. The mass of the people who heard her did it at first, but unfortunately we have no critics, that is no newspaper critics, the individuals who write under that category write always the opinion of somebody else, because they are not capable, (only in exceptional cases) of forming one of their own. Thus they are so frequently horribly mistaken and always contradicting themselves, or each other, and knowing their liability to imposition, they think it looks very learned to commence every one of trying to impose on their wisdom, when they only expose their own shallowness. They have no idea of any quality in a singer but quantity, and in Piccolomini they expected to find an amount of person and voice equal to her salary. The quantity being deficient, they were all out at sea, and floundered about, some praising her for her corner, others abusing her as a little "humbug," while only a very few perceived her exquisite sensibility—her truth and purity, and the wonderful genius which identifies her with every *role* she undertakes, in the face of physical disabilities. She has carried into her right to beauty, because she will not cover her face with paint, but persists in retaining her own clear brunette complexion, under all circumstances.

The consciousness of the prima donna on this point doubtless, has given her a certain air of fashionable ladies. A superb looking woman, a regular attendant at the opera has long been a mark for opera glasses, and a cynosure for every female eye. The "pale complexion" so white as alabaster, with just the "faintest tinge of red," was the especial subject of enthusiastic admiration. Since her cold illness she has became matter for conjecture, her color never "came and went," her admirers were always kept at a respectable distance, and she was known as the "Belgic" the "Belgian lily" and the "Statue." The entire secret of her beauty and her want of emotion, was in her sublime and extreme use of paint. Not content as most ladies are, with a mild dose of chalk and carmine, she, with a small whitening brush painted an entire new face, shoulders, arms and neck, which, when completed, is a work of art, very perfect at the proper distance.

A new and very pretty hood is introduced this season for the ball, parties, opera, and riding rides. It is called the "Arctic" hood, and consists of dark brown silk plush, bordered with mink, of sable fur, and lined with black silk quilted. They are very pretty, and warm, and very becoming. Of course, they *take* amazingly.

Our fair New-Yorkers are not celebrated for their love of violent out-door exercise, especially in cold weather, but the prospect of splendid skating in the Central Park, seems likely to arouse a slight enthusiasm, which may serve to bring a few of the ladies out. Balmoral is the admirable accessories to a skating costume, and at Lowell the manufactories are said to be turning out several thousands per day, for this purpose.

BALL, AND NEW YEAR'S COSTUMES.

In accordance with observations before made, evening toilets are of the lightest materials, and most delicate colors. Tulle, tarlatan and lace are the fabrics most in vogue for fall, and bridal dresses, many of which imported expressly for the bridal party, are exquisitely beautiful and charming. Some of them have bouquets of scarlet chenille mixed with threads of gold and silver and enclosed in a light green filagree, beyond which silvery flowers are thrown upon the transparent ground, wrought in white floss silk.

In the bridal robes of course, colors are not admitted, but for the ball dress they are charming

Estate.

ICK DWELLING AND
ondolph, street between Mor-
w & H. KERFOOT & CO.
del-ly

FOR SALE.—A WELL
acres, 2 miles north of Evans-
. Wiesbka Station. Apply to
Lasalle street.

. 234 A B 3.—A LOT
Clark street, just north of Di-
ks. Wood-shed, Barn, Stable,
, balance at the end of one,
per cent per annum, payable

ft feet on North Clark street,
, with a large Store House,
ft deep, and 2-story Brick Dwel-
interest at 10 per cent. Title
rance. Apply to S. H. SCOTT
del-ly

Forest.

VERSITY AT LAKE
miles north of Chicago, on
Railroad, has recently con-
ed Academy Building, con-
ated, and proposes to open a
r session next; and for the pur-
ng all the means of such an
ilding in springs of good and
most beauty, of Lake Michigan,
ble for a town between Chica-
ity may soon enjoy all the ad-
and a high order of schools, will
ch such reasonable terms, that
ercend the sum the premises,
ditional. Arrangements have been
of educating the town, unusually
ent to enable parties who will be
e price and terms of
ly to Messrs. Wright and Wag
ng, No. 79 PEARL STREET,
or to
DR. K. ROBINSON,
Practical Optician and Oculist.

ND EAR.

IDERWOOD,

F THE EYE AND EAR
ilton North of Chicago, on the
, and more recently Pro-
Eye and Ear, in Philadel-
A New System of Treating Di-
ar without the use of the knife,"
ublished an Octavo Volume of
Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY
ce in order that many more may
ith a high order of schools, will

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—We have had another dull, stormy day. Rates for money remain in all respects as on yesterday's quotations. Exchange is rather closer at ¾ of one per cent. Discounts at bank 10 per cent. Money plenty for all legitimate business purposes. Gold is not called for and retails in small parcels at 1@1¼. Street rates nominal at 1½@2 per cent. per month. Transactions limited.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday, Dec. 3, has the following:

Transactions in money have been very active to-day without affecting the tone of the market materially. Some of the discount houses find themselves accumulating an overplus of exchange, and some checks have been drawn on New York at ¾, whilst others, dealing more largely in Exchange, are a little short and in the market.

BUYING.	SELLING.
New York Sight.....par	¼ prem.
Boston.....¼ dis	¼ prem.
Philadelphia.....¼ dis	¼ prem.
Baltimore.....¼ dis	¼ prem.
New Orleans.....¾ to ¾ prem.	¾ to 1 prem.
American Gold.....par	¼ prem.

As unusually healthy condition is to be observed as characterizing the monetary affairs of the city, and the West generally, and all reasonable expectations of a return to our wonted activity and energetic progress will probably soon be realized. Even now that nervous vigor for which the business transactions of the city are noted, seems impatient of further delay, and is ready to enter a new career of enterprise and prosperity.

The N. Y. *Times* of Wednesday, Dec. 1, says:

The supply of money is undiminished, and the amount raised are quite as large as heretofore reported. We have now had nearly a year of almost unexampled abundance, with scarcely an interruption, and the country look forward for a continuance of the surfeit for months to come. The remarkable absence of speculative excitement during the whole period of monetary ease is hardly paralleled in our financial history, and it may be that we are destined to return to the former condition of business, without any of those fearful movements, which generally accompany the restoration of confidence or an easy money market.

Comparative statements of the Exports (exclusive) from New York to foreign ports for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for week.....	$2,217,990	$1,705,854	$1,620,000
Previously reported.....	71,642,866	67,370,685	58,594,859
Since Jan. 1.....	$73,760,365	$69,076,539	$60,214,859

COMMERCIAL.—The Wheat market was more active to-day, and prices advanced. There were quite a number of millers from Indiana, Michigan, and from the interior of Ohio, in the market for No. 1 Red and No. 2 Spring, and under the pressure of orders, buyers had the advantage, and sold about 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 61@62c, in store: No. 1 Red at $1@1.01½, in store; and No. 2 Red at 80c, in store. Millers from the West represent the roads in such condition that farmers can neither get to the mills nor to the depots with their grain. Flour was quiet but firm, with sales of fair Spring extras at $3.75. There was a good demand for Corn by distillers and limbermen, and prices of new shelled and Ear Corn were a shade better. Oats are quiet. Highwines firm at 21¾@22c. Barley dull.

The receipts of Hogs, both Live and Dressed, were better to-day, and the market was busy, and at rather higher prices. At the opening there was a disposition on the part of buyers to hold back on account of the rather unfavorable weather; but as the buyers increased, the prices paid yesterday were freely offered, and in several cases an advance was established. Light Hogs at the yards were sold at $4.50@5, gross, and Heavy Hogs, $5@5.30. Dressed Hogs were sold at $5.50@5.75 for Light, and $6@6.25 for Heavy—at which figures the market was pretty well cleaned out.

The Provision market remains firm. There are some orders for Mess Pork to be filled at $16; but holders refuse to sell below $16.50. We note a sale of 200 bbls, at Milwaukie Mess at $16 for delivery after the 20th inst., at buyer's option; and 150 city at $16, for immediate delivery. Bulk and Green meats are in active request, but buyers and sellers are apart. There is a very active inquiry for Lard, which has advanced. To-day we note a sale of 1,000 bbls to St. Louis parties at 10¾c for immediate delivery; and 200 tes Milwaukee Lard at 10¾c for January and February delivery, at Milwaukee. We hear of several large quantities of Mess Pork and Lard which have been offering here, on account of New York parties, having been withdrawn from the market. This would seem to indicate that Eastern operators have at last become infected with the general feeling of confidence, and are preparing for the active